THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas.
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FOR LONDON.

To sail on 1st January 1863, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, 1250 Tons, PAYCE, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE fine new Teak Frigate-built Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, 1045 Tons Register, Commanded by H. MORRIS, late of the *Eastern Monarch* and *Earl of Balcarres*. Has first class accommodation for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

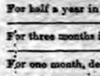
Bombay, 20th October 1862.

FOR HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, OR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Clipper-built Ship CADUCEUS, A. HOLTON, Commander, 1,000 Tons Register, to sail about the 30th instant; has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

For further particulars apply to Captain HOLTON on board, or to W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the *Caduceus*.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.



THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. G. HIGGINSON, on the 28th October, to Cochin, calling at the Intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
„ GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
„ SEDASHEWGUR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
„ MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
„ CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerard.
„ CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrew & Co.
„ COCHIN.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

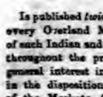
For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, to Kurrachee with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR VARAVEL, MANGALORE, POREBUNDER, DWARKA, BATE, AND CUTCH.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 10 A.M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

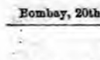
THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIR, will be dispatched to SURAT, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 12 A.M. positively. For First Class Passage apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., Below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first class passengers.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 10 A.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 28th Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN, in charge will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY. THACKER, VINING & Co.

RECENT ADDITIONS.—SCHOOL BOOKS.

Arnold's (T. K.) English Grammar for Classical Schools, 12mo. cloth 3 0
Brewer's (Dr.) Guide to English Composition, 12mo. cloth 4 0
Bcttter's Spelling Book, new edition 1 0
Chambers's Series—Key to Algebra 1 12
Colenso—Key to Arithmetic, by Maynard ... 3 12
„ Algebra, part 1, 12mo. sd. ... 3 4
Euclid, by R. Potts, M.A., 8vo. cloth 6 4
Graham's (R.) Art of Reading, 12mo. cloth ... 2 0
Homer's Iliad, edited by Heyne, 2 vols, 8vo. bd. 12 0
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Johnson's Pocket Dictionary 1 4
Jackson's ( ) Book-keeping, 8vo. cloth ... 3 4
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Smith's French English and English French Pocket Dictionary 2 8
Young's (J. R.) Mathematics, 8vo. cloth ... 9 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 8, Medow Street, Fort.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		lis. per doz.
	No. 1 .....Black Capsule...	35
	„ pts..... „ ...	18
	No. 2 .....Blue „ ...	30
	„ Pts..... „ ...	16
Claret	No. 3 .....Yellow „ ...	26
	„ Pts..... „ ...	14
	No. 4 .....Green „ ...	22
	„ Pts..... „ ...	12
	Medoc .....Red „ ...	9
	„ Pts..... „ ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.....	38
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts.....	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.....	40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality.....	32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.....	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil.....	38
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.....	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
Hock	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Braumberger	35
	Rudesheimer	27
	Hockheimer.....	20
	Black Seal.....	28
Port	„ „ .....Pts....	14
	Red Seal	24
	„ „ .....Pts....	12
	Amontillado .....Black Seal...	32
	Pale Amoroso ..... „ „ ...	30
Sherry	Pale .....Brown „ ...	26
	Light Golden .....Green „ ...	28
	Pale .....Yellow „ ...	23
	Pale .....White „ ...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
„ „ „ (Yellow „)		26
Gin Old Tom		22
Whiskey, Sancel Malt		20
Rum, Old Jamaica.....		29
Curacoa	Brown .....in Glass Bottles...	42
	„ .....„ Pts.....	21
	White .....„ Bottles...	42
	„ .....„ Pts.....	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
Cherry Brandy		21
„		30
	„ .....Pts.....	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

Just arrived per Ship "BUCTON CASTLE."
Messrs. IND, COOPE & Co.'s BURTON EAST INDIA PALE ALE in *Quart Bottles*, at Rs. 6 per dozen.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing..... 1 „ „
Do. Brandy in Case containing..... 1 „ „
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ „ „

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:—
Ducendier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hennozants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

THE following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.			
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing..... 3 Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing..... 2 „ (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 „
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, PENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BURTON & QUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART FERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.	LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25	Anisette	30
St. Géorge „	23	Créme de Cretis	22
Chambertin „	20	BRANDIES.	Rs.
Do. Pints.	11	Delbruck Fils old Cognac.....	32
Clos. Vougeot qts.	18	Carrite Dupont's do....	25
Do. Pints.....	10	Castillon's do....	28
CLARETS.	Rs.	CORDIALS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
SHERRY.	Rs.	Old Tom, by Booth ...	18
Old Golden.....	22	GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie ...	20
Brown	20	GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Estephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their re-sized list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—
Black Seal.....Amontillado .....per dozen Rs. 28
Bronze do. } .....Good Dinner Wines... „ „ 24
White do. }
Brown do. } .....„ „ „ 22
Yellow do. }
MADEIRA, very old ..... „ „ 42

PORT—
Black Seal—Matured Fruity .....Quarts „ „ 28
Do. Do. ..... Pints „ „ 15
Red Seal ..... Quarts „ „ 24
Do. Do. ..... Pints „ „ 12

CLARET—
Chateux Margaux ..... „ „ 34
Leoville ..... „ „ 28
St. Julien ..... „ „ 22
Medoc ..... „ „ 16

CHAMPAGNE—
Superior quality....A. DePaul.....Quarts „ „ 40
Do. ...A. DePaul.....Pints „ „ 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts „ „ 26
Do. ... do. .....Pints „ „ 19

HOCK—
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... / do. } per dozen Rs. 38
MOSSELE do. do.
GRABBIE'S GINGER WINE..... „ „ 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do. ..... „ „ 18
CURACOA ..... „ „ 42
MARASCHINO ..... „ „ 40
CHERRY BRANDY ..... „ „ 30

SPIRITS—
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36 ..... „ „
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old) „ „ 30
Rum ..... Fine old Jamaica..... „ „ 20
Gin—Old Tom... Booth, London..... „ „
Do. ..... Hollands in cases..... „ „
WHISKEY ..... Glenlivat, Orabbie ... „ „ 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Hase' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to be had in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA & KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND ROTEEE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 27th October 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.			P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2½	Byculla ..... „	22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 55	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5½	Dadur ..... „	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	2 56
8	MAHIM..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9½	COORLA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 20	...	10 45	...	...
16½	Bhandoop ..... „	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 50	...	11 12	...	...
20½	Tannah ..... „	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 20	...	11 30	...	...
33½	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 15	...	12 5	...	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla ..... „	...	11 29	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43½	Wassind ..... „	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor ..... „	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee ..... „	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	EGUTPOORA ... Dep.	...	6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Nandore ..... „	...	7 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick ... „	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar ..... „	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lasulgaum ... „	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar ..... „	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167¼	Nandgaum ... „	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193¼	Chaliagaum ... „	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum ..... „	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora ..... „	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud ..... „	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	JULGAUM ..... Arr.	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	A.M. 11 12	P.M. 10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor ..... „	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58½	Narel..... „	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Tillowlee ..... „	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE .... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		P.M.	A.M.			P.M.				
	KHANDALLA ... Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee ..... „	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla ..... „	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum..... „	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... „	6 25	6 15	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA ..... Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA ..... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Coreclee ..... „	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ... „	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132½	Patus..... „	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal..... „	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree ... „	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jelwoor ..... „	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim..... „	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road... „	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Marbeh ..... „	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol ..... „	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	SHOLAPORE ... Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

BHORE GHAUT..... { Palkies..... Rs. 4 0 each. / Ghurries..... „ 1 4 0 per seat.

THULL GHAUT.....Dhoolees.....Rs. 10 each.

N.B.—By the 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay Passengers will be booked to be conveyed over the Bhore Ghaut in Palkies and Dhoolies only. Fares—Palkies, Rs. 4 each; Dhoolies, Rs. 2-4 each. All Passengers requiring the Company's conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets. Tickets for the Dhoolies on the Thull Ghaut to be obtained at Egutpoora and Kassara only.

NOTICE.—The Company will provide Dhoolies only for the conveyance of Passengers over the Thull Ghaut. Tickets at Rs. 10 each to be obtained at any of the Railway Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Carriage required.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 16th October 1862.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

UP TRAINS.

Distances Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
	SHOLAPORE ..... Dep.	Noon. 12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol ..... „	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marbeh ..... „	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road ... „	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim ..... „	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70½	Jelwoor ..... „	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree ... „	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal..... „	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patus ..... „	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum ... „	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee ..... „	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	POONA ..... Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	POONA ..... Dep.	P.M. 9 50	A.M 9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee ..... „	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum..... „	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla ..... „	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanowlee ..... „	11 58	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	KHANDALLA..... Arr.	12	8/11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.							
CAMPOOLEE ..... Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209½ Tillowlee ..... „	...	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222½ Narel..... „	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234½ Budlapoor ..... „	4 45	3 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243 CALLIAN ..... Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JULGAUM ..... Dep.	...	...	...	A.M. 11 45	A. M. ...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Mussawud ..... „	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
286 Pachora ..... „	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
45½ Kujgaum ..... „	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
57½ Chaliagaum ... „	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
77½ Nandgaum ... „	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
982 Munmar ..... „	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
114 Lasulgaum ... „	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
1243 Niphar ..... „	...	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
144½ Deolalee for Nassick ... „	...	...	...	10 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	...
160½ Nandore ..... „	...	...	...	10 55	8 53	...	...	...	...	...
175½ EGUTPOORA ..... Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	9 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	KUSSARAH ..... Dep.	...	...	...	A.M. 4 15	P.M. 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	Khurdee ..... „	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
197½	Shapoor ..... „	...	...	...	5 35	3 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
201½	Wassind ..... „	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
219½	Titwalla..... „	...	...	...	6 30	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
217½	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	...	...	...	6 55	4 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	A. M. 5 23	P. M. 4 15	P. M. 8 50	A. M. 7 5	P. M. 4 30	A. M. ...	P. M. ...	A. M. ...	P. M. 5 20	P. M. ...	P. M. ...
255½	Tannah ..... „	6 2	4 50	9 25	7 55	5 13	...	...	...	6 0	...	...
259½	Bhandoop ..... „	...	...	...	8 15	5 30	...	...	...	6 15	...	...
267	Coorla ..... „	6 30	5 23	9 55	8 45	5 53	...	...	...	6 40	...	...
	Mahim ..... „	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	...	8 0	...
270½	Dadur ..... „	...	...	...	...	...	9 25	7 5	10 10	...	8 12	...
273½	Byculla ..... „	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 15	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	7 7	8 27	...
276½	BOMBAY ..... Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 27	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	7 20	8 40	...

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TRAIN ALTERATIONS.

THE Railway over the GOOLBURN RAVINE will be re-opened for Passenger Trains this day, Monday, 27th October 1862, and from that date, until further notice, the following alterations of Trains will be made.

Passengers from Bombay for the North Eastern Line, instead of being booked by the 2-30 P.M. Train, will be booked by the 9-0 P.M. Train which will arrive at KUSSARA at 1-20 A.M.

The Corresponding Train from Egutpoora will leave at 6-30 A.M. and arrive at Julgaum at 5-30 P.M.

The Up Train from Julgaum will be worked, as at present, leaving Julgaum at 11-45 A.M. and arriving at Egutpoora at 11-55 P.M.

The Corresponding Train will leave Kussara at 4-15 A.M. instead of 3-30 A.M and arrive at Bombay at 9-27 A.M. instead of 9-25 A.M.

The Local Train from Egutpoora at 6-20 P.M. will be altered to leave at 6-0 P.M. and arrive at Deolalee for Nassick at 7-20 P.M.

The Local Train from Deolalee at 7-30 A.M. will be altered to leave at 8-5 A.M. arriving at Egutpoora at 10-0 A.M.

For the conveyance of Passengers over the Thull Ghaut, Doolees only will be supplied by the Company, and the fare will be Rs. 10 per Doolee. Tickets for Doolees will be obtainable at all the principal Stations, and they must be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the conveyance.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 26th October 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY. THACKER, VINING & CO.

JUVENILE BOOKS.—RECENT ADDITIONS.

All Illustrated.

Aunt Effy's Tales on cloth, untearable ..... Rs. 5
Ballad of Lord Dodo and Polly Jones, square cloth ... 6 0
Ballantyne's (R.) The Red Eric, 12mo. cloth ... 3 4
Boy's own Story Book, by W. Martin, square cloth ... 3 4
Boy's Book of Amusement, &c., 12mo. sewed ... 0 12
Bowman's (Anne) Among the Tartar Tents, 12mo. cloth ... 3 12
Brock's (Mrs.) Home Memories, 12mo. cloth ... 3 4
Catlin's (George,) Life among the Red Indians, 12mo. cloth ... 3 4
Charlesworth's (Maria) Ministering Children, 12mo imp. ... 2 0
Christmas Mummers, a tale, by Miss Yonge, 18mo 0 12
Comical People, square cloth ... 2 4
Coming Home, 12mo. cloth, gilt ... 1 8
English Children Abroad, 12mo. cloth ... 3 12
Dasent's (Professor), Fairy Tales from the Norse, crown 8vo. cloth ... 3 12
Four Grand Parties, royal 8vo. ... 2 4
Flowers from the Garden of Knowledge, plain ... 0 12
Ditto ditto ditto colored... 1 8
Gay's Fables; illustrated, cloth gilt ... 1 12
Grimm's (The Brothers) Goblins, 8vo. cloth ... 3 4
Indestructible Books, each (on linen) ... 0 12
Kingston's (W. G.) Ernest Bracebridge, a Tale for Boys, 12mo. cloth ... 3 4
Kingston's (W. G.) My Travels, square cloth ... 3 4
Annual for Boys, cloth gilt... 3 4
Lee's (Holme) Adventures of Tuf-Long-bo, 12mo. cloth ... 2 12
Little Royal Astronomer, 18mo. sewed ... 0 8
Men who were in Earnest, 12mo. cloth gilt ... 3 8
Morley's (H.) Oberon's Horn, crown 8vo. cloth... 3

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 28th October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

A fair amount of business was done for the Mail despatched yesterday and rates closed an upward tendency.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0l3/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0l5/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1l/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	98½
China	60 Do. do.	219 to 220 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	[ex divd. 85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ditto.
Central Bank	500	2½ do.	9 Disct.
Commercial Bank		3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon. Bom. and China	250	5 do.	46 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,300p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.	218-3-0		
Consolidated Stock	130.14.6	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 Stock		2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pittajshaw Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bodhey & N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Threadle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		95
" Loan 1835-36		93
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		103½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	200
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	313
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3	0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2	0s. 0d.
To China		No enquires.
To Clyde		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (27TH OCTOBER 1862.)

		Forwardy.
COTTON at Colaba:		
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	390 to 395
Old Surat	"	395 to 400
Old Dhollerah, and Bhownuggur	"	410 to 412
Old Oomrawuttee	"	375 to 380
Old Oomptu	"	385 to 390
Old Dharwar Sawgizzed	"	380 to 385
Old Bannen, and Nuggur	"	365 to 370
Old Veerul	"	355 to 360
Khandeish	"	350 to 352
Old Powtchee	"	360 to 365
Old Accola	"	390 to 395
Old Mangalore	"	360 to 365
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,510 to 1,515.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ...at Rs.		7-1 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly seized (Black and White)	"	38 to 30 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ...	"	28 to 29

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight			2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do.	4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
Do.	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
"	2	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
"	1	do.	2s. 0d. do.
"	on demand		1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight			1s. 11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £20, nor at 3 months' sight for sums under £10.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names at full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of as ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negociate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 24, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers—{ The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
Sight	at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interests is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 3 " "
Do. 12 do. 6 " "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realize Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest, or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 1/8per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

October 6th, 1862. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	3 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	1 do.	2s.	0d. "
"	On demand	1s.	11½d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11½d. "
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s.	11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.

On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn

On Deposits for 3 months	4	"
Do. do. 6	5	"
Do. do. 12	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1862. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at sight	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the parties enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 25th October 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.

Fixed Deposits for 6 months	4	do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do.	5	do. do.

Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee
Ditto	3	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	2	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	1	ditto	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto	on demand		1s.	11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 21th October 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 25	Empress of India	Thomson	London 30 June.
	Sea Horse	Banks	Liverpool 29 July.
27	John Bright, (s)	Thatcher	London 29 Aug.
	Lone Star	Dizer	Maulmain 28 Aug.
	General Neil	Clerk	Glasgow 2 July.
	Telavera	Brown	Liverpool 30 July.
	Norway	Major	Calcutta 28 Aug.
	Caledonia	McMillen	Glasgow 3 July.
	Governor Higginson (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee 24 Oct.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
	Victoria	Nacoda	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Empress of India*, from London.—Mrs. Thomson, and Mrs. Lowe.

Per Cains M. S. N. Company's Steamer *John Bright*, from London.—Mr. Bomonjee; Lieut. Jones, H.M.'s 95th Regt. and Mr. Dalamor.

Per ship *General Neil*, from Glasgow.—R. O. Scobie, Esq.; Per steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Kurrachee.—A. Brown, Esq.; Captain Balfour, I.N.; Lieut. Brooner, I.N.; Lieut. Child, I.N.; Acting Master McLourie; R. Bebe, Esq.; Lieut. Barnet; Mr. D. McNeil; Mrs. Arnold; Mr. De Closets; Mrs. Gould; Mr. C. Milmer; Mr. Thompson, and 71 Natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—125 Natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Brig *Nasree*, for Zanzibar.
Steamer *Tuptee*, for Cutch.
Brig *Gazel*, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 27TH OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Gloriana.—80 bags Saltpetre, 120 cwt., 42 casks Castor Oil, 181 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs., G. Barstall and Co.; loose Buffaloe Horns, 65 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Celestial Empire.—10 bales Cotton, 32½ cwt., Volkart Brothers; 16 chests Cardamums, 34½ cwt., 3 chests Cocoanut Oil, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs, Mooljee Jaitha; 201 packages Coffee, 280 cwt., Virjee Nursey and Co.

Wings of the Wind.—13 chests Wax, 27¼ cwt., Keswdass Goculdass; 6 cases Sundries, Eduljee Jamsetji

For Liverpool.

War Cloud.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Madhowjee Premjee; 460 bales Cotton, 1,610 cwt., Meerchund Goolabchund; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co., 100 bales Coir Yarn, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

G. A. Holt.—490 bales Cotton, 1,715 cwt., Motichund Khoosal; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.

Jakeman.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Govindram Purshotum; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 75 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Heerjee Khimjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Sir John Lawrence.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., B. H. Cams and Co.; 151 bales Cotton, 528¼ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

Victoria Bridge.—600 bundles Sursee Seed, 300 cwt., Dewjee Muckaney.

Norwood.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Chutoorbhoor Assaria; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Cullianjee Ladha; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Khutow Ladha.

Hahneman.—52 bales Cotton, 150 cwt., Hurry Ramjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ Jaiseeram Cursonram; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., P. and D. Framjee and Co.; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Khatow Sewjee.

Oriental.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Vussonjee Munsey; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Jaitha Purshotam; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Chutoorbooz Assaria; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Luckmeechund Sewjee.

Howden.—550 bales Cotton, 1,960 cwt., Jacob Sow; 380 bales Cotton, 1,330 cwt., Khoosall Sewchund.

Azaline.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., W. Sim and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Aaron Browne.—370 bales Cotton, 1,295 cwt., Premchund Ameerchund; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Runchore Megjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Odhow Nanjee.

Lancastrian.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sanjee Hemraz and Co.

Flower of the Forest.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Govind Hurry and Co.

Glen Monarch.—108 bags Linseed, 162 cwt., F. Chambers.

Beetson Castle.—12 bales Cotton, 36 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—56 bales Cotton, 19 cwt., Morarjee Coursondass; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Topun Enderjee; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt. Courjee Premjee.

For Suez.

Steamer *Benares.*—19 packages Sundries, Wm. Turner.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—4 packages E. Teeth 2½ cwt, Pemchund Dewchund; 344 bundles sharkfins, 42 bundles Fishmaws, 13 cwt., Apoobhoy Gangjee and Co.; 278 packages Sharkfins, 85 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs., Curimbhoy Ebram.

Steamer *Singapore.*—154 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 41 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 29½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Holumchund; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee.

For Shanghae

Steamer *Singapore.*—13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Surdarmull Fuckeerchund; 65 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullianjee Nesserwanjee and Co.; 4½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Bolchundchund; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Goldarey Thackorey.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Singapore.*—10 packages Sundries, Mohmudally Cassumaly.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 case China Silk Piece Goods, 41 pieces, Mallum Ahmed Cassum and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle),	Bombay
*246	Aucland, (paddle),	Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1029	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	China.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Beleu	Bombay.
374	Elsheresy, (flat),	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
405	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Bombay.
213	Goolmas, (paddle yacht), Rose	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	Bombay,
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Gwyn.
167	Mahi, 3 (schoo.er), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pluto, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus,
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (steamer)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle),	Advertised for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[cl. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

700	Birkby, Purdy—E. and A. Hormusjee.	(c. 1. Oct. 18)
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhownuggar.	
1117	Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.	
1057	Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. 1. Oct. 8.)
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyle—Forbes & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c.l.Sept.18)
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.	
1003	Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 8)
1060	Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 23
1171	Epaminondas, Hemley—Wallace & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 5)
1017	Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l.Oct.27)
1249	G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 2.)
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers	(c. l. Oct6
1328	Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l.Sept.1)
1218	Howden. Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	(c.l. Oct. 13)
1306	Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 1)
1071	James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1108	James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c.l.Sept.13)
818	Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 19)
1233	Norwood, Stapleton—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Aug. 30)
1569	Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co.	(c.l. July 29)
1435	Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. July 23)
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 17)
1090	Sir John Lawrence—S. & A. Hormusjee	(c.l. Sept. 6)
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—W. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 14)
836	Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 30)
1131	War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

FOR HAVRE.

1006	Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR SINGAPORE & BATAVIA.

290	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.	(c.l. Oct. 15)

FOR CHINA.

565	Bombay Castle, (s) J. Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	(c.l.Oct.18)
742	Singapore (s), Grainger—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. Oct. 20)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445	Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	
766	Mayaram Dayaram—H. Sidick Dossal.	(c. l. Oct. 25)

FOR CALCUTTA

203	Bartle Frere, Nacoda—Hajee Esmail Sidick	(c.l.Aug.27)
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)

FOR COROMANDEL COAST.

680	Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.	

FOR COLOMBO.

150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. Bhickajee Khan.	(c.l.Oct.14)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

292	Nasree, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee.	(c. l. Oct. 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

435	Coringa (s), Calder—C. and R. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Oct. 20)

FOR ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

868	Fooluks Sawden, H. T. Patts—Woosman Voydina.	

FOR COCHIN.

541	Naval Brigade, Moon—D. H. Cams & Co.	

FOR TUTICORIN.

578	Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
962	Tybumla, Coote—Wallace & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
1288	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
	Atith Rahimon, Nacoda.	
283	C. Commercial de Gos, Mario—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
1204	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
766	Empress of India, Thompson—Peel Cassels & Co.	
1398	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	
930	General Neil, Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(in dock)
462	Ino, Macfie—W. Nicol & Co.	
360	Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.	
665	John Bright, (s) Thatcher, C. M. S. N. Co.	
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
	Love Star, Dizer.	
30	Mahomed Buzz, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussein.	
1008	Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.	
705	Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.	
450	Scindian (s), Morrison—B. B. Company.	(For sale.)
986	Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.	
856	Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Conforth & Co.	
410	Victoria, Gibbs.—S. Tyebjee & Co.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

600	Alexander, Fowler—McIver & Co.	
1017	Helvellyn, Dalison.	
656	Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—Dunolly & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dadalla & Co.	

FOR MARSEILLES.

495	Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	

BOURBON.

403	Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.	

FOR MAURITIUS.

405	Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.	

FOR COLOMBO.

564	Magna Mata, Tyson—McIver & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

758	A. B. Coulta, Candlish—Dunolly & Co.	
710	Utko.	

FOR RANGOON.

426	Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

731	Brandon, Umfreville.	Aug. 26
501	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 8
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—W. Nicol & Co.	July 16
813	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.	July 17
623	Colgrain, Gardener.	Sept. 12
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 15
766	Coromandel, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 7
358	Duke of Northumberland—John Tanner & Co.	Aug. 25
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 2
826	Eloisa, Philpot.	Aug. 5
822	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 12
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 24
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 23
1156	Hornet, Pryan.	Sep. 12
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co.	
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.	
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Lathum & Co.	Aug. 4
694	Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 12
927	Salamance, Livesay—Leckie & Co.	
951	Southern Cross, Bristow.—W. Nicol & Co.	
1014	Star of India, Morris, (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

In consequence of the departure of the Mail steamer *Benares* for England having been postponed, the overland Mails will be closed this morning (the 28th instant,) at Ten o'clock A.M.

An Extra Mail for Aden and Suez per steamer *Feroze* will be closed on Saturday next, the 1st proximo at 1 o'clock P.M.

We received yesterday Cape papers to the 30th September by the steamer *John Bright*. We have given extracts in another column.

The P. and O. Company's steamer, which is due with the English Mail of the 3rd October, is the *China*. She is at best a slow boat; and we are informed moreover, that she is excessively foul, and that her machinery is out of repair. She will not arrive, in all probability, before the 2nd proximo. The Company has an extra steamer at Suez which is required at this season. Had the Superintendent taken the responsibility of sending her on with the Mail, she would have been fully due yesterday. The probability, therefore, is that the mail is being brought by the *China*, and that we shall have to wait till we get it.

We may mention that H.M. Indian Navy S. S. *Feroze* will leave Bombay for Suez next Saturday, and that she will carry an extra mail bag, and we would remind our readers of the opportunity thus offered of forwarding letters.

The following Circulars which arrived by the last Mail have been courteously forwarded to us from Head Quarters:—

"Circular No. 779.
HOME AND FOREIGN.
Victoria R.

Whereas, we have judged it expedient to amend that part of Our Royal Warrant of the 9th day of February, 1855, which relates to the retirement on half-pay of Riding Masters of Our Army; Our Will and Pleasure is, that every Riding Master, who shall have served for an aggregate period of thirty years, of which fifteen years shall have been as Riding Master, shall have an unqualified right to retire, with the honorary rank of Captain, on the half-pay of Ten Shillings a-day, provided such retirement shall be recommended to Our Secretary of State for War by the Commander-in-Chief of Our Army, and be approved by Us.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this 20th day of August, 1862, in the twenty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.
G. C. Lewis."

"Circular No. 780.
HOME AND FOREIGN.
War Office, 29th August, 1862.

The Secretary of State for War has, on the recommendation of H. R. H. the General Commanding-in-Chief, been pleased to approve of the employment in each Cavalry Regiment of one Sergeant and three Privates, as Rough Riders, with the extra pay of one shilling a-day to the former, and six-pence a-day to each of the latter, of which one-half is to be paid by the Riding Master out of his Contingent allowance of £7 per Troop, and the other half by the Public, commencing from 1st July, 1862.

Edward Lugard."

We are glad to publish these orders which will confer a benefit on the Riding Master. We take it as a matter of course that these Officers will receive their back allowance from the date of the order, viz., 1st July, 1862. —*Mofussilite, Oct.* 21.

LOCAL.

The following are additional Passengers proceeding by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, to Aden and Suez, this day.

For Malta.—W. Crawford Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police.

For Marseilles.—Lieut. R. Clifford.

Bombay County Gaol.—The number of prisoners under confinement on the criminal side of the prison on the 23rd instant, was 127, of whom 1 European and 107 natives were undergoing hard labour; without labour 7 natives; under transportation one European. Awaiting trial 1 European and 10 natives. On the civil side there are 78 inmates making altogether 205 prisoners.

House of Correction.—From the report of the Marshal of the above prison dated the 25th instant, it appears that there were 265 prisoners confined therein. Of that number 107 had been committed from the High Court. Court of Petty Sessions 16; Magistrate of Police 111; Military Courts Martial, Europeans 30, and Naval Court Martial, European 1. The number received since last report 26, released 86, there were also 7 prisoners on the sick report. On the 19th instant, a military prisoner of the name of George Cooke, effected his escape from the prison during the night and was apprehended on the night of 20th in the house of Assistant Roberts, who is now in the County Gaol awaiting his trial.

Certain Private Medical Practitioners in Bombay who have obtained Degrees or Diplomas to practise in medicine and surgery from legally recognised Institutions in the United Kingdom, having memorialised to Government, complaining that unqualified and uneducated persons, such as Apothecaries and Assistant Apothecaries now or recently in the service of Government, and ex-students of the Grant Medical College who have failed to obtain the Diploma thereof, are unauthorisedly engaged in private practice in Bombay, His Excellency the Governor in Council in reply observed, that had the Memorialists grounded their case on any injury to the public arising from the practice of medicine and surgery by uneducated or unskilful persons, they would at least have shewn cause for enquiry. But the Memorialists indicate, as the object of their memorial, the exclusion from private practice of men who, to much training in the way of regular medical education, have added long and approved practical training in the public Hospitals, high official and professional character during prolonged service, and a large measure of public confidence as shewn by the alleged extent of their non-official practice, in such a community as that of Bombay, could not, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be defended in the interests of the public, or of humanity to the poor and ignorant, and that therefore the memorial cannot, for these reasons, be entertained

The memorial was signed by Drs. H. Miller, J. Somerville, T. Diver, H. L. Seitz and J. McDougall.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 25th October 1862.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	98,75,632
Other Deposits	,,	92,49,178
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	8,51,201
Rest	,,	3,29,975
Rupees	,,	2,55,30,986

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	56,44,810
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,,	7,56,869
Bills discounted	,,	55,22,643
Dead Stock	,,	2,92,392
Balances with Branches and Agents	,,	25,35,392
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash Rs. 38,84,091		
Securities ,, 20,11,541		
	,,	58,75,632
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	49,03,248
Rupees	,,	2,55,30,986

By order of the Board of Directors,
James Blair,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Open 495½ Miles.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 19th Oct. 1862.

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 59,428.

Amount	Rs.	34,728	12 6

Merchandize.

Amount	,,	25,528	1 1
Total	Rs.	60,256	13 7

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.

Coaching.

Number of Passengers, 67,479.			
Amount	Rs.	38,029	0 0

Merchandize.

Amount	,,	28,576	1 1
Total	Rs.	66,605	1 1

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours 26th Oct. 1862.

Broach.—Fine and Calm, Ther. 85.
Bulsar.—Fair, SW. Calm.
Cannanore.—Fair, Ther. 80 wind SW.
Galle.—Fine. Ther. 81.
Goa.—Fair, wind from E.NE.
Kolapore.—Cloudy steady breeze SE.
Madras.—Fair Ther. 84 wind W.
Paumben.—Cloudy, Ther. 87 WNE.
Surat.—Sultry, wind variable.

At 9 hours 27th October 1862.

Broach.—Fine and calm, Ther. 80.
Bulsar.—Fine SW. steady.
Cannanore.—Fair NE. Ther. 80.
Galle.—Calm, and cloudy with occasional showers, Ther. 80.
Goa.—Cloudy East light.
Kolapore.—Cloudy SE. steady.
Kurrachee.—Fine, SW. steady.
Madras.—Fine NE. Ther. 84.
Paumben.—Fair, Ther. 86.
Surat—Fair.
Cochin.—Fair, Ther. 79

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—Monday, 27th Oct. 1862.
(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Sea Case.—Thomas Owens a seaman belonging to the British ship *Anunt Lyle*, was charged with absenting himself from the ship without leave on the 26th instant.

Captain Shaw, master of the above ship stated, that the prisoner left the ship without leave on the morning of the 26th instant and did not return until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was very drunk and disorderly. He also brought liquor on board. He had been previously drunk on board.

The prisoner had nothing to say in his defence.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and told him that if he thought that he would leave the ship when he pleased and come on board again drunk and bring liquor with him, he was very much mistaken. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for four weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour and to forfeit two days pay.

The Dhobie's Tricks.—Dyal Heera was charged with having in his possession a gold stud which might reasonably be suspected to have been stolen and failing to account satisfactorily for the same.

Nasoo Rama stated that he was in the employ of Captain Evans of the 6th Dragoons. Last Monday afternoon at about 3 o'clock he gave the clothes to a man to wash. On one of the shirts there were five English gold studs. It was given to the Dhobie in the same state as taken off by his master. At breakfast Captain Evans asked for the studs and on that witness went to the washerman. The stud produced was one of them that was in his master's shirt.

Bugwan Gopal, a Dhobie, deposed that the prisoner was in the employ of another person. Witness brought a bundle of clothes on Monday 20th instant, from the last witness; and gave them to his servant. Witness knew nothing about any studs being in one of the shirts that he had received to wash. The next day when the butler (last witness) came, enquiries were made and the prisoner gave up one of the studs.

Cheema, woman, said the prisoner showed her two buttons (studs), the one produced was one of them, there was a chain attached to them.

The prisoner in his defence said, that he found the stud and gave it up.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and told him that it was quite evident from the evidence that the prisoner had made no endeavour to find the owner of the stud, and from what the woman stated there was very little doubt that he had the others; His worship fined him ten rupees, in default one month's imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

Stealing a Gold Watch and Chain.—Ahmed bin Mahomed Ali was charged with having in conjunction with another man, not in custody, stolen a gold watch and chain from the person of Saeud bin Abdool Aziz.

Prosecutor stated, that he was a merchant. On the 22nd instant he was coming into the Fort from the Esplanade through the Bazar gate, the gold watch was in his pocket and the chain round his neck. The prisoner who was accompanied by a man of the name of Oosman, attacked prosecutor from behind and knocked him down, and the prisoner and his companion took the watch out of his pocket, snatching at and breaking the chain, in so doing they inflicted a mark on his neck (showed it.) The alarm was then raised and the prisoner seized, the other men effected his escape and carried away the chain; but the watch was found with the prisoner who threw it down. The watch produced was the same as stolen and belonged to prosecutor, it was of the value of Rs. 225.

His Worship ordered a warrant to be issued immediately for the apprehension of Oosman and adjourned the further investigation of the case until Wednesday next.

MAZAGON POLICE.—Monday, 27th Oct.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

House-breaking and Theft.—*John Wynne* alias *Asing Asho*, the notorious Chinaman rogue, who has been several times an inmate of the House of Correction and who was proved himself to be an expert in the art of stealing, was placed at the bar on a charge of house-breaking by night, and of theft of the property of Mr. George Wilkinson, to the value of Rs. 80.

Agnes Wilkinson deposed,—I am the wife of Mr. George Edward Wilkinson, who is an Engineer in the service of the P. and O. Company. My husband is at present serving on board the steam-ship *Singapore*. He lately served in the *Ganges*. I reside with him at Mazagon. The house we occupy has an upper story, the rooms of which we use as sitting, sleeping and dressing rooms. On the night of Thursday last about nine o'clock, I saw the doors and windows on the ground floor secured before going to bed. My husband remained up some time longer. About three o'clock in the morning, my husband woke me. I got up and went into the dressing room, which adjoins the bed room. I saw some of the boxes open and clothes scattered about the room. I could not account for the disorder. The clothes were not there when I went to bed. A lamp was burning in the front room, which shewed a light in the dressing room. I did not then make any enquiries. I had no suspicion that anything was wrong, and I went to bed again. About six o'clock I got up; Constable Mills came to the house. I saw the prisoner at the bar in his custody. The Constable shewed me the clothes, shirt studs, and buttons now produced. I identified them as my husband's property; they were in the house when I went to bed on the previous night. Some of the articles had been taken from boxes and others from the clothes-horse in the dressing room. The house had not been broken into on the ground floor; the doors and windows were found secured on the morning of Friday, as they were on the preceding night. The doors and windows upstairs were open all night. A door leads from the sitting room to an open balcony, from which an entrance could be effected into the house. The balcony is supported by low wooden posts, and by climbing one of these posts, a man could easily get upon the balcony. The several articles before the Court are the property of my husband and are of the value of Rs. 80. My husband leaves Bombay on the 29th instant on board the *Singapore* for China.

Police Havildar, No. 855, deposed.—On the morning of Friday last, about five o'clock, I was in Dockyard Cross street, at Mazagon, doing duty, when I saw a man standing close to the prosecutor's house. I saw him walk away along the street towards the Library. I opened my lantern and challenged him to stop. He then dropped a bundle and ran away. I picked up the bundle, and pursued the man, calling out 'thief! thief!' While I was pursuing him, I saw Madoo Havildar and Syed Duffedar arrest the prisoner, who was the man I had pursued from the prosecutor's house. We took the prisoner and the bundle to the house of Constable Mills, who searched him, and found in his possession the studs and buttons now produced. We afterwards took the prisoner, and the property found in his possession, to the house of the prosecutor, and thence to the Chowkey.

The Havildar, the Duffedar, and Constable Mills having been examined. His Worship committed the prisoner for trial at the next Session of the High Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Monday, 20th Oct.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Forbes and Mr. Justice Newton.)

Murder.—Shidoo Bin Mulba was tried on a charge of murder of Ramdya Bin Vittoo, before Baron De. H. Larpent, Acting Session Judge of Poona, who records the following finding in the case.

Prisoner admits having caused the death of Ramdya but pleads that it was the result of an accident. The evidence shews that on the 8th of September last, Ramdya was seen by his father, witness Vittoo, leave his house at about nine o'clock for his field. Ramdya did not return at 12 o'clock for his dinner, or usual and his father, therefore, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon becoming alarmed at his absence went and looked for him. Knowing that the field the prisoner worked in was next to his own, Vittoo first went to prisoner's house to make enquiries. Vittoo saw prisoner and asked him where Ramdya was and prisoner answered that he had not seen him all day. On further enquiry, Vittoo found that prisoner and his son had been seen going to their fields that morning, so he returned and again questioned prisoner who then admitted having gone with Ramdya a certain distance in the morning. Vitto's remark on this second interview is that from prisoner's manner he suspected something was wrong. A search was made and the body of Ramdya was found lying in a waste piece of ground near his father Vittoo's field. Prisoner has admitted before the Court that "his hand committed the deed," and the question to be decided is, was death occasioned by accident, as the prisoner pleads it was. Prisoner states that death was occasioned by a blow from a stick on the chin whilst deceased was playing with him at Dandoo. As there was no witnesses to the deed, the truth or otherwise of prisoner's assertion can be only sought for in the evidence to be derived from the appearance of the body. On the morning after the body was found an inquest was held by order of the Mamlutdar. This Inquest report is in evidence, it is not drawn up according to Section 161 of Act XXV of 1861, but the Court did not consider it inadmissible as evidence on that ground. The report is proved by the evidence of Malhar Bapoojee and Shunker Anunt, and there can be no doubt that the report before the Court is the one made on the death of Ramdya. The appearance of the body is thus described in the report:—"The part near the wind-pipe and under the chin appeared to have been bruised with a rough stone, causing thereby holes in the skin from which watery substance was found running, the skin on the right temple is also bruised with a stone, the fore part of the left arm is broken near the wrist, the body below the neck is not very much swollen, but there are bruises on the back as if caused by a stone, the face is also swollen and the neck twisted, the holes below the chin are so large as to admit a thumb." This description does not corroborate prisoner's account of the manner by which death was caused. If the deceased had been stunned by the blow from the stick on the chin and killed by that blow alone, as prisoner states, the broken left arm and the bruises on the back are all unaccounted for, and for every mark of violence proved on the body the prisoner is bound to account. The inquest was held and the report drawn up the morning after the body was found, the night therefore intervened before the inquest. No evidence has been produced to show how the body was watched and looked after during the night and this materially weakened the value of the evidence to be drawn from the report. But, besides this evidence, the father Vittoo examined the body at the time it was found and he states that the "neck was beaten on both sides and the skin torn and broken; the head was not hurt, the back was hurt and had the appearance of having been struck." The Police Patel Gainoo also examined the body at 10 o'clock on the night it was found. He states that there were "marks of violence round the neck, that the wounds were large and about one inch deep and that there was one wound on each side of the wind-pipe." These descriptions of the state of the body at the time it was found, do not bear out prisoner's account that death was caused by the blow of a stick on the chin. Moreover, the evidence proves that the prisoner produced the ornaments worn by the deceased and the prisoner admits that he took them off the body and concealed them and accounts for doing this by saying that he feared some one else might take them off the body. In this action the Court can only see a motive for the deed the desire to possess the silver bangles prompted the murder of Ramdya, and prisoner's behaviour after the deed, as shewn by the evidence, was throughout the behaviour of a guilty man and not that of one on whom the greatest misfortune in this world had fallen. The Assessors are unanimous in the opinion that the deceased did not meet with his death at the hands of prisoner accidentally, and in this opinion the Court agrees. The Court, concurring with the Assessors, finds that Shidoo bin Mulba is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, viz, that he has committed the offence of murder, and the Court directs that the said Shidoo bin Mulba be hanged by the neck until he be dead. Sentence subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

Resolution of the High Court.—The sentence of death is confirmed.

Murder.—Gainoo Bin Vittoo a boy aged 18 years, was tried on a charge of murder before Baron De H. Larpent, Acting Session Judge of Poona. The following is the finding in the case:—

The deceased Jankoo was the son of the witness Pandoo and is stated by him to have been seven years old at the time of his death, and rather a weak child for his age. The body appears to have been first discovered lying dead by the son of the witness Shaik Hubbe and this witness gave information at the Police station in Aitwar Peit. Witness Nama, who although quite a child gave his evidence with great intelligence, states that on the afternoon of the day the body was found, the deceased and prisoner and a boy called Marootee and himself were playing with a kite near the Jakatee Havelee. At about three o'clock in the afternoon prisoner told Nama to take Marootee home. It may be mentioned here that the boy Marootee was not examined as a witness as he is so young as to be incapable of giving evidence. Nama left with Marootee and deceased remained with prisoner. Nama is the last witness who saw deceased alive, and the last time he saw deceased alive was when he left with Marootee. Having taken Marootee home Nama returned and met prisoner near his own house alone and on asking him where deceased was, he said that he had sent him home. The prisoner's confession is the only evidence before the Court to show what happened to deceased after Nama left him with the prisoner. This Confession was formally made before the Deputy Magistrate; in it the events of the afternoon are related very much in the same manner as stated by Nama, and after Nama left, prisoner states that he took deceased by a separate road to the back of his master's shop and that it then entered into his mind" to kill Jankia and steal the ornaments from off his body." Accordingly he took Jankya by an unfrequented alley behind his master's shop, there he found a piece of string which he twisted round Jankia's neck, considering that this was unnecessary he took it off and pressed a piece of iron, which he had picked up on the road and which is before the Court, against the wind-pipe and death immediately followed. Prisoner then took the ornaments off the body and concealed them in his master's workshop. The evidence of the Civil Surgeon proves that death was caused by the pressure of the piece of iron (before the Court) against the wind-pipe. The carved part of the iron fitted into the neck and the marks on the neck were of the same length and breadth as the iron. The evidence of Mulharpee, the Police Jemadar, proves that prisoner produced the piece of iron when he gave up the ornaments which were concealed in the shop: and the several witnesses of Gopal Shet, Bala Hansraj, and Nanny Khan proves that the ornaments were given up by the prisoner. These ornaments are proved to have been worn by deceased by the evidence of Pandoo. The evidence of Bala Hansraj, prisoner's master, also shows that prisoner was the only person at work at the workshop during that day. The Court finds that the prisoner's confession is a true one, and in coming to this conclusion, the fact, urged by the defence, that the confession was given after prisoner had been some time in the hands of the Police, has not been overlooked; whatever may have taken place during that time, there can be no doubt that it was voluntary with prisoner to make the confession before the Deputy Magistrate, and it is due to the Police to state that the evidence has not disclosed any irregularity in their proceedings. It has been further urged in defence that the prisoner is not strong enough to have committed the deed. The Court considers the prisoner's strength quite equal to the deed, his victim was a weak boy of seven, the prisoner is a well grown youth of at least 17 years old. The murder was committed in the face of day, in the city of Poona, and the murderer was not interrupted. The place where the murder was committed has been described by several witnesses, it is an unfrequented spot, the houses are in ruins, it is a place where refuse is thrown, it is not a thoroughfare, the alley having no outlet there was little danger of interruption in such a place. The Court differing with the Assessor Nawab Ali, and concurring with the Assessor Dadabhoy Byramjee, finds that Gainoo Vittoo is guilty of murder and sentences him to be hanged by the neck until he be dead. Sentence subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

Resolution of the High Court.—The sentence of death is confirmed.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

The following cases are set down for hearing in the High Court, Appellate Side, Civil Jurisdiction, this day the 28th of October 1862:—

Special Appeal No. 119 of 1861—Konkun—Ramchunder Kishew Joshi *vs.* Rugboonath Shivramshet Kasar.

Special Appeal No. 123 of 1861.—Konkun—Purushram Baba Roshi *vs.* Vinayukbhut bin Nageshwur Bhut Shende.

Special Appeal No. 136 of 1861—Poona—Rapoo bin Balaje Patil Gopale *vs.* Guhinaji bin Balaji Patil Gopale.

Special Appeal No. 139 of 1861—Poona—Ladoo bin Dhondji Patil Gopale *vs.* Guhinaji bin Balaji Patil Gopale.

Special Appeal No. 143 of 1861—Konkun—Baji Bulal deceased his heirs and Grandsons Gopal and Gunesh sons of Ramroa *vs.* Untaji Pandoorung deceased his sons and heirs Madhorao and Naro alias Dada.

Special Appeal No. 155 of 1861—Konkun—Buhiruy Chitky Agwekur Khote *vs.* Bapooji Sudashiv Poorohit deceased his heirs Krishnaji Vishnoo Graudson and Untaji Sukharam, nephew.

Special Appeal No. 159 of 1861—Ahmednuggur—Wamun Bhut bin Shunkur Bhut, Narayun Bhut bin Wamun Bhut and Damodhur Bhut bun Yaduv Bhut Phudkee *v.* Balumbhut bin Bhugwan that and Vishwanath Bhut bin Vilubhut Phudke.

Special Appeal No. 164 of 1861—Ahmednuggur—Jivraj and Meanmul Marwadi, Jivraj deceased his son and heir Manmul *vs.* Mohunlal Wulud Rughoonath and Shitaram Wulud Dayaram Agurwate.

Special Appeal No. 168 of 1861—Konkun—Shaik Iram Wulud Shaik Hoosen *vs.* Shaik Daood alias Bawa Wulud Shaik Yacoob.

Special Appeal No. 177 of 1861—Poona—Lukshman bin Duyaram Teli *vs.* Mana Vegir Marwadi.

Special Appeal No. 188 of 1861—Poona—Bugaji bin Hurji Patel Gopale *vs.* Guhinaji bin Balaji Patel Gopale.

Special Appeal No. 193 of 1861.—Konkun—Zina Sa'es Shet Wani *vs.* Baloo Miya Wulud Shaik Muhammud Dhanmukur, and his wife Huwa Bibi Wulud Peshwant Bibi deceased her daughter and heir Muriam Bibi wife of Mohumud Esub Wulud Muhammud Ibrahim.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the arrival of the steamer *John Bright* yesterday, we were favoured with a file of Cape papers, from which we extract the following:—

The cotton and linseed ex *Clara Wheeler* and *Typhoon* which were sold by Mr. Jones on Thursday last at Simon's Town, realized the following prices: 84 bales of cotton at £9 per bale, 70 do. at £13 do., 27 do. at £11 19s. do., 100 do. at £13 1s. do., 141 do. at £11 2s. 6d. do., 55 do. at £12 14s. do., 46 do. at £12 18.; 220 bales hemp at 2s. 3d.; 266 bags linseed at 13s. 3d.; 58 bags cotton at 11s. 9d.; 25 do. at 15s. 6d. The hull, &c., of the abandoned ship *Typhoon* was sold to Messrs. Poppe and Co. for £900.—*Cape Argus, Sept.* 27.

The wrecked bark *Lucy Johnson* sold for about £800 on Tuesday last as she lay on the beach, and the schooner *Susan* about £700, cargo and hull complete. There was a sale of wagon-wood landed from the schooner *Foam* at the Central Causeway to-day. 70 stinkwood planks fetched from 3s. to 3s. 6d. a-piece, and 7 essenwood logs fetched from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.—*Argus, Sept.* 25.

Capture of a Slaver on the West Coast.—On the 19th August her Majesty's steam vessel *Antelope* arrived at St. Helena from St. Paulde Loando, from which place she sailed on the 10th. On the 4th August whilst the *Antelope* was at anchor off Kahanda, at daylight in the morning, a cutter was observed standing away from the land, about six miles distant. The wind being very light at the time the boats of the *Antelope* were ordered to go in chase, and Lieutenant Allingham, the commander of the *Antelope*, also proceeded in the gig. Upon the boats being observed by the crew of the cutter all sail possible was made and the course altered, but it was of no avail. Lieutenant. Allingham boarded the cutter, but found no papers or colours. She had a crew of nine persons (Portuguese and Spaniards), and there were one hundred and sixty-one male negroes and forty-two female negroes on board. The cutter being leaky and unseaworthy a survey was held upon her, which recommended she should be destroyed. The slaves were then removed to the *Antelope*, and several rounds of shot and shell were fired at the cutter, after which the *Antelope* ran over her, when she sunk. The crew of the cutter were landed at Kahenda, and the *Antelope* proceeded to St. Paul de Loando, to communicate with Commodore Edmonstone, where she arrived on the 7th August, and after cooling, sailed on the 10th for St. Helena, where the slaves where delivered over to the superintendent of liberated Africans.—*Id.*

FOUNDERING OF THE SCHOONER "DILIGENCE."

On Sunday morning, during a smart breeze from the westward, accompanied by a heavy sea, the schooner *Diligence* which was lying at anchor off the Central Causeway, heeled over and sunk. There were only four men on board, three of whom were on deck at the time, and the other hastened up when he found the vessel sinking. Several boats were instantly on the spot, and the men were rescued from their dangerous position. This morning the vessel was raised, by means of anchor boats, and she now lies securely at her moorings. The *Diligence* is the property of Mr. Carstens, and is not insured. The *Western Province* and *Gem* have both been laid on for Walwich Bay.—*South Africa, Advertiser and Mail, Sept.* 29.

ST. HELENA.

LOSS OF STEAMER AND SHIP.

The *Dependant* arrived this morning from St. Helena. She brings news to the 14th inst.

The steamer *Dane* had made the passage from the Cape to the island in eight days.

"The St. Helena papers report the loss of an American steamship off the Cape, and also that a British ship, the *America*, was abandoned. The following are the accounts given:

"The American steamship *Mississippi*, of New York, 2,030 tons, Capt. Simeon N. Taylor, owned by William A. Sale and Joseph Peabody, of New York, sailed from Monte Video on the 12th August, bound to Hong Kong; all went on well until the 28th August—from that date to the 30th Augus experienced a succession of heavy westerly gales and very heavy head seas, in which the ship strained and laboured heavily; and on the 30th is was discovered that five or six butts had been started, and, notwithstanding that five sets of pumps were worked with steam power, the water gained rapidly on her. The Swedish bark *Prins Oscar* and the British brig *Minstrel* were in company, and the passengers and crew were transferred to them. The *Mississippi* was abandoned on the 31st August in about lat. 30 S., and long. 12 E. The *Prins Oscar* and the *Minstrel* have since arrived here. The *Minstrel* in rendering assistance unfortunately got foul of the *Mississippi*, which caused considerable damage, carrying away the fore-topmast, bulwarks, rigging, &c. She will be obliged to undergo sundry repairs there.

"The British ship *America*. Capt Finlay, from Bombay for Liverpool. was abandoned on the 2nd August on the Cape Bank in a sinking state, having experienced heavy gales of wind which caused her to leak. The crew were picked up by the ship *William Chandler*, also from Bombay, and not having sufficient provisions and accommodation for such a large crew (being 26 in number), the second officer and 16 men were transferred to the *Matilda Atheling*. Capt, Finlay, chief officer, and the remainder of the crew remained on board the *William Chandler*, which vessel has just arrived."

Loss of the British Ship "America."—The ship *America*, of Belfast, Capt. Finlay, from Bombay for Liverpool, was abandoned on the 2nd August on the Cape Bank, in a sinking state, having experienced heavy gales of wind which caused her to leak. The crew were picked up by the *William Chandler*, also from Bombay, and not having sufficient provisions and accommodation for such a large crew (being twenty-six in number), the second officer and sixteen men were transferred to the *Matilda Atheling*. Capt. Finlay, chief officer, and the remainder of the crew remained on board the *William Chandler*. The *Matilda Atheling* and *William Chandler* both subsequently called at St. Helena.—*Cape Argus, Sept.* 30.

The French Frigate *Porte, Capt.* Bourgois, touched at St. Helena on her way from Bourbon to Cherbourg, on the 26th August, and sailed again on the 31st. On Sunday last one hundred of the crew, together with the captain and officers, marched through the town for the purpose of visiting the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon I, and Longwood. It is said that the men were brought on shore in the very same boat (belonging to the *Forte*) which conveyed the late Emperor's remains from the landing place to *La Belle Poule* on the 15th October 1840.

The following is a list of arrivals at St. Helena, from the Cape:

Aug. 9.—*Lincelles* from Freemantle, 73 days; Cape, 17 days; to London, Aug.

26.—*Contest*, from Cape, 11 days; to Baltimore Aug. 26.

27.—*Reform*, from Algoa Bay, 20 days; to London, Aug. 27.

28.—*African Maid*, from Cape, 16 days; to Rio, Sept. 4.

29—R. M. St. *Dane*, from Cape, 8 days, to Southampton, Aug. 26.

30—*Reuthura*, from Algoa Bay, 17 days; to London, Aug. 30.

Sept. 5—*Buchanan*, from Mossel Bay, 15 days; to London, Sept. 6.

7—*King Arthur*, from Calcutta, 15 days; Cape, 11 days; to *London*, Sept. 8.

9—*Christiana Carnall*, from Ceylon, 79 days; Cape, 13 days; to London.

Spoken per *Africa*, 21st Aug., lat. 31·54 S. long 13·37 E., the bark *Hugh Ballmet*, from Algoa Bay to New York, 22 days out.—*South Africa Advertiser and Mail, Augst* 29.

RAILWAY "MERRIMAC."

For weeks before the opening of the recent bloody battles before Richmond, hundreds of citizens daily flocked to look upon and wonder at an ironclad railroad battery that was being swiftly but mysteriously constructed on the railroad near the York River depot. Many were the speculations as to the specific purpose for which it was designed, and not a few were the predictions that it would prove a failure. Some persons, indeed, conceived so low an opinion of its usefulness, as to predict that it would be "taken prisoner" on its first trip. Unchecked by ominous predictions, the work went on, and the battery was completed. Lest our enemies should borrow the idea, we refrain from giving a minute description of the work. It is an iron-clad battery, mounted on seven sets of wheels, and carrying one large rifle gun. The whole machine was propelled by an ordinary locomotive. Lieutenant James Barry, of the Norfolk United Artillery, was assigned to the command of the novel craft, and on Saturday evening it got under way, and bore down towards the Yankee army at Fair Oaks. It was halted at about six miles from Richmond. Sunday morning the engine attached to the battery got up steam, and at 10 o'clock Lieutenant Barry proceeded down the road, and about 12 o'clock the battery being about seven miles from Richmond, came in sight of several thousand Yankees moving at a double quick down the road in front of him, in the direction of Savage's. He was about to open into the flying mass when he was stopped by General Magruder, who suggested that they were our own troops in presence of the enemy. Just as the troops, disappeared around the curve, one of the enemy's battries, stationed in the woods in front of Savage's house opened upon our forces, who were in the woods to the left of the railroad, and about seven miles from Richmond. Lieutenant Barry was ordered to engage this battery, which he did with such effect that the second shell from his gun silenced it. He then continued for some time to shell the woods near and around the spot from which the Yankee battery had retreated. As he was receding up the railroad, his battery drew the whole fire of the enemy, but fortunately, though the narrow escapes were innumerable, not one of his men were struck. A minnie ball passed within an inch of the engineer's head, and stuck in the railroad embankment. As the battery drew back to Fair Oaks, the 3rd South Caroling, supported by other regiments, dashed across the railroad, and, charging into the woods in which the enemy had taken shelter from the rifle shells of Lieutenant Barry, drove them in the direction of Bottom's-bridge with great slaughter. It was estimated by General Magruder at the time that the loss of the enemy in this engagement was between 800 and 1,000 in killed and wounded. How important a part was played by the railroad battery in this engagement may be conjectured by the statement of a prisoner who was captured on the occasion. He informed Lieutenant Barry that the second shell thrown into the ranks drawn up in the field just in the front of Savage's house, killed and wounded 100 men and 30 horses. It is believed also, to have done great execution in the woods, and contributed, by the terror inspired by its immense missiles, to the very rout of the entire division of the enemy.—*Charleston Mercury, July.* 12.

THE CONDITION OF THE JEWS AT JERUSALEM.

The Town Hall Geelong, Australia, was crowded on Monday evening to hear the Rabbi Zevee Sneersohn's interesting statement of the present condition of the Jews at Jerusalem, with the view to raise subscriptions to relieve them from their necessitous position, and to assist them, by building homes on Mount Zion, to fulfil the prophesy of their restoration in latter days to the land of their forefathers by the aid and assistance of the English race.

The Rabbi, who was attired in a loose flowing white robe and Turkish fez, was introduced to the meeting by the Venerable Archdeacon Stretch, who, in the absence of his Worship the Mayor, who had promised to be present, presided.

The Archdeacon said—In coming there that evening he had in view the discharge of a portion of that great debt which was due from all Christians to the honor of Israel. They well knew how badly that debt had been paid in the earlier days of the Christian era; how the name of a Jew had been used as a plea for cruelty and persecution of every kind, and they were bound therefore in this enlightened age to render atonement for such persecutions whenever the opportunity presented itself. This was the feeling which had moved him to come there that evening, and he hoped those present were actuated by the same spirit.

The Rev. T. McKenzie Frazer said—The Rabbi would deliver his address in Hebrew, and the duty of reading the translation would devolve upon him. He could not lay claim to the translation for two reasons, one of which was that it was a very bad one, and the other that he could not make a better. The Hebrew had been translated into English by a foreigner, one who was evidently unacquainted with the mode of putting sentiments into idiomatic English.

The lecture was divided into three parts, and as the Rabbi, with evident earnest eloquence, delivered each part in Hebraic. Mr. Frazer very effectively read the translation. The preparatory part consists of a theological discourse, bearing principally upon the ancient prophecies in regard to the final dispersion and restoration of the house of Israel, and enlarging upon the fact that whilst in all other dispersions of the Jews, definite periods of banishment had been disclosed to them, the last dispersion was accompanied by no such visible sign, "and," said the Rabbi, "God in so doing had conferred on us a great favor, for it has planted the thought of our redemption more deeply in our hearts, leading us to look for a different form of redemption to any preceding one, inasmuch as its excellence and brightness will shine without distinction to the whole world." He continued—"The prosperity of all creatures emanated from Judaism, and the happiness of the children of Israel rests entirely in the Holy Land, but according to the Prophets they will not return thence without the assistance of the nations existing in those days. For thus says the Prophet Isaiah, 'Thus saith the Lord God, Behold I will lift up mine hand to the Gentiles and set up my standard to the people; and they shall bring thy sons in their arms and thy daughters shall be carried upon their shoulders, and kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and their queens thy nursing mothers, and they shall bow down to me with their face towards the earth and lick up the dust of thy feet, and thou shalt know that I am the Lord, for they shall not be ashamed that wait for me." And have not Micah and Isaiah both said in the name of the Lord, "And it shall come to pass in the last days that the Mountain of the Lord's house shall be established on the top of the mountains and shall be exalted above the hills and all nations shall flock into it. And many people shall go and say, "Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord to the house of the God of Jacob and he will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths, for out of Zion shall go forth the law and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."

I must now request your attention, as we should inquire into the particulars of the Holy City, and the land in general, and shall therefore give you a brief outline of the destruction of the second temple to the present time.

How very true are the words of my esteemed friend, the learned and Very Rev. Dean of Melbourne, who remarked in one of his lectures that not only do the children of Israel mourn for their land because of their being driven from God's in heritance, but also that the land mourns for her children, his spiritual wisdom impelled him to express himself in such a manner, and I have proved in my previous lectures that his words are true.

I now wish to show that since we first were driven from our beloved country, the sun has never shone so favorably upon the Holy Land as in the present day; neither Jews nor Christians shared in such good times as the present.

And the grand secret in connection with the work is, that it is the finger of God which indicates the approximation of a great deliverance. Though my Christian brethren may differ with me as to means by which this deliverance will be effected, they will agree with me that the Jews must be helped to return to Jerusalem, and that other nations will reap a benefit by their return.

It is a well known fact that the city of Jerusalem has on more than one occasion been destroyed and rebuilt again and again, and she may be compared to a sick person changing from time to time

INDIAN PRESS.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES REPORTS.

(From the Hurkaru, Oct. 21.)

A REPORT has reached us for which we have to express our acknowledgments to the Government of these Provinces. It is entitled *Selections from the Records of Government, N. W. P.* It contains information, in the form of six distinct reports, on five subjects that happen just now to be of peculiar interest to every settler in this part of India. The first treats of Government Tea Plantations in the Deyrah Dhoon; the second, of the Agra Medical School; third and fifth of Vaccine Operations in several districts; The fourth of the Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore; and the sixth informs us of what has been done and is doing with reference to the cultivation of cotton in the North-West. It will be seen at a glance that all these subjects refer to matters of more than mere passing interest. We, therefore, feel it to be our duty to dwell a little on each subject, and we trust that the mere fact of our being engaged on a Government memo., which is generally very insipid reading, will not deter our readers from accompanying us in the consideration of the questions treated. For they will meet something at every step to interest and instruct them.

The Report on the Dehra Dhoon Tea Plantations is perhaps the most meagre of all. Not that we can exactly point out any particular matter that is omitted. But somehow, after being read over, it leaves the impression that it is rather a sketch in outline, than a finished picture with depth of color and variety of tone. It requires a particular gift, to draw upa report that shall be satisfying. Dr. Hathaway has this gift. He has the art of giving certain details, which, without being tedious, fill in the picture, and lend that satisfactory minuteness that characterises the Dutch School. He brings collateral and illustrative information from other sources, which throw his own facts into stronger light. This, the Report before us does not do. It is prepared in a dry and precise style that tells us results and gives us hard figures, and nothing more It appears to have been drawn up in a hurry. This may be accounted for, to some extent, by the fact that Dr. Jameson, who wrote it, was absent in England, through bad health, during nearly nine months of the period under notice. However, his figures, even in their brevity, give, all that we really require to know.

The Report professes to deal with three questions,—the yield of tea, the support given to private capitalists by Government, and suggestions for the better irrigation of the Dehra Dhoon. In speaking of the first of these points the Report says, that the out-turn of tea during the last season shows a decrease on that of the former year, caused by the great drought during the cold weather and the months of April and May. But, considering the adverse circumstances of the season, the crop was better than might have been expected; and this is taken to indicate that the Kohistan of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab is peculiarly fitted for the rearing of the plant. Here we have no matters to complain of, in mentioning the "last season," the Report ought to have stated when that season began and ended. Without this information, unity of time fails us at the outset, as we do not understand what period of time is treated of. The Report certainly uses the term *season* and *year* as convertible and therefore we may suppose, though we cannot be certain, that the two periods are coincident. Then again, supposing "last season" to mean "last year," what year was that? Was it 60 or 61? The Report is dated May, 1862, and therefore, the year reviewed is probably 1861; but Reports are not produced with such immense rapidity, as to relieve us from a suspicion that perhaps 60 is the year spoken of, after all. But why this uncertainty, when a date consisting of three words would have set the matter at rest? The second fault we have to find is, that as the Report contrasts the out-turn of "last season" with that of the preceding one, and pronounces that the crop has been deficient, though not alarmingly so, we ought to have been informed, not only what the last out-turn was, but what the penultimate crop was as well. Then we could have estimated the case exactly for ourselves; and the Government and persons practically interested could have calculated with some certainty what difference a cold or a hot season would be likely to make in their returns should they enter on or extend operations in tea. However, we will take the Report as we find it, and glean all the information we can. The produce of five government factories is stated to have been 41,520 pounds of tea, of which 3,140 pounds were green.

But though the crop of tea has fallen off, the produce of seeds is said to have increased. During the season spoken of, 3,636 maunds or 130 tons of seed were produced; of which 2,513 maunds have been gratuitously distributed to private planters on application, in quantities varying from 5 to 75 maunds. The number of recipients of seeds was 65, who received in tolerably large quantities, and 301 natives who obtained 417 maunds among them. Besides the tea seed thus distributed, Seedling Tea Plants have been gratuitously given, among 39 recipients, to the immense number of about two millions and a half. The Report mentions that, large as are the amounts thus distributed, they fall far short of the indents received. Seeds and Plants besides skilled men to manage and superintend the tea plantations, have been sent at the desire of government, from Dehra all the way to the Neilgherries. We must not fail to remark on the liberal spirit in which Government appears to have met private speculators, and the ready help they have given them. This seems very different to the picture generally drawn of the hostile attitude assumed by officials to ward off the intrusions of interlopers.

Looking at the Tea operations financially, we have the following results quoted. The sale of Tea and seeds has realized the sum of Rs. 1,06,273, and the expense of working the Plantations was Rs. 48,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,278; and when to this we add Rs. 24,000, the value of seedlings distributed gratis, we have a balance, in favor, of Rs. 82,279.

The Report states that the two things required to convert the whole Dhoon into a vast, beautiful, and remunerative tea garden, are, in the Eastern Dhoon drainage, and in the Western Dhoon, water for drinking purposes and irrigation. This latter, the Report states, might be made available by anicuts being formed near the base of the Himalayas, or at, such places where the drainage of the outer Himalayas escapes. It is a fact that, at the very time when water is most wanted from the Canals in the Dhoon, viz., in seasons of drought, or even in very dry weather, it can only be obtained in a limited quantity. None of the Canals have feeders, and depend entirely on the supply of the water in the rivers from whence they take their rise. In the Dehra Dhoon the want of water in a dry season is much felt. In the small Canals the supply of water dwindles down to a few inches. Were a few reservoirs made, therefore, by forming anicuts at the places mentioned, the supply would always be kept up. To the Dhera Dhoon it would be a great boon, and the one thing needful to enable parties to inhabit waterless tracts in both the Western and Eastern Dhoons. There, too, to form his anicuts the Engineer has everything that he requires, in abundance of limestone, sandstone, and quartz rock to form his dams, and the best lime available at a cheap rate to form his walls of any strength.

In future numbers, we will notice in succession the others useful and interesting Reports contained in his pamphlet.

A DAY OF MOURNING.

(From the Samachar Hindoostani, Oct. 18.)

"WEDNESDAY last will be a long remembered day in Oudh. On that day the sun shone upon a scene the like of which he has perhaps never witnessed in all his long and varied experiences. On that day a new ceremony was born in the world, and a demonstration, unparallelled in history, and of the deepest significance, was observed in this province. On that day a nation in mourning was the spectacle presented by Oudh to the stranger. On that day, in fact, Oudh performed Lord Canning's *Shradh*.

That word *Shradh* is a stumbling block to Europeans. Let them not despair. *Shradh* is a Hindoo ceremony, performed on the death of a man by his nearest relation. The ritual consists of offerings to the names of the deceased. For the rest, charity and food are given to Brahmins and the poor, as on every other occasion. *Shradh* is a duty performed in the belief that it sweeps away the sins of the deceased, and that unless it is performed, heaven must not be among his wishes. It may be understood therefore as a religious purification.

Such then is the ceremony which four days ago Oudh performed for the good of Lord Canning's soul. *Shradh* is an occurrence but too common in India, and hence is not likely to interest any body but beggars and the Brahmins. It is the peculiar circumstances of the *Shradh* lately held which invest it with interest. *Shradh* is an old enough institution. It is the novel application of an old ceremony which gives Lord Canning's *Shradh* its importance. So peculiar, indeed, are the circumstances and so novel the application of the ceremony, that it stands out among *Shradh*, alone and unique, and the first of its kind.

We doubt whether, even after our explanation, many Europeans will attach much importance to the *Shradh*. For ourselves, we doubt whether the Talooqdars of Oudh could have expressed their sense of loss at the death of the first Viceroy in a more impressive form. indeed any other form would have been opened to the imputation of insincerity. When the sad intelligence of the noble Lord's death reached them, they observed a mourning for three months. As was expected, they were ridiculed for "aping European's manners." As was unexpected by the small wits, the Talooqdars pleaded guilty to the "soft impeachment." They at once admitted that they were never accustomed to exhibit a piece of black silk tied to their arm; but urged that they adopted the custom in deference to the feelings of their rulers generally, and of the friends of the deceased particularly. Nor have they learn to pay such deference to the feeling of their rulers of late. During the late dynasty, they deferred to the fierce religious feelings of the Moslem. During the Mohurrum, Hindoos and Mahomedans were scarcely distinguishable. Both were the same black, both performed the same observances, and both repeated Hasan Hosain, and both beat their breasts red. Even now, with the change of dynasty, they have not been able to unlearn the habit which has become nature. Yet though the Talooqdars observed European mourning in deference to their rulers, they were not content with simply doing so. The custom was not national, and they yearned for something national. Next they ran to the town at the call of their Honorary Secretary at the season of the year when it was most inconvenient to go out, and when they were most required at home, and voted a Canning Memorial. But that too was not national and they were not satisfied with it. At last they decided upon a strictly national form of mourning. And in the *partial Shradh* which was performed in the Province on Wednesday last, their resolution was fulfilled.

We say *partial Shradh*, advisedly. A pure *Shradh* such as is performed by Hindoos, was impossible. The qualification *partial* was a necessity of the case. No Hindoo can perform the purely religious part of the *Shradh* over a Christain dead, or even a stranger in blood whether Hindoo or Christian. No Pundit would sanction such an application of the ceremony, nor, if any did, would such an application of the ceremony, we fear, be acceptable to Christian prejudices. Nor, again, would it be a national mourning. It would be sectarian, for the Mahomedans could not join in it. To avoid all such insuperable objections, and to ensure uniformity, the Talooqdars were obliged to fall upon such a modification of *Shradh* as was performed.

But because it was a modification, it was none the worse or less impressive. In point of fact, nothing could have been better or more impressive. Indeed, as far as impressiveness goes, no *Shradh* of Prince, in the proudest days of Hindooism, was more impressive. One man only performs *Shradh* on the death of one man. Here an entire Province performed *Shradh* on the death of one man. We do not assert that every man who performed Lord Canning's *Shradh* performed it with as much grandeur as he would do on the death of his father or mother. But it will be remembered that many a mickle makes a muckle, and the sum total of the grandeur of the late *Shradh* surpassed the grandeur of any recorded or traditional *Shradh*, not excepting the greatest known *Shradh*, *viz.*, those performed by Raja Nubkissen and Gunga Gobind Singh, in Bengal.

There were other remarkable features of the *Shradh*. The religious ritual was clipped, but the loss was more than compensated by other improvements. Wednesday was pre-eminently a day of national mourning in Oudh. Whoever has any experience of the customs of the country, knows that *Shradhs*, though really meant as mourning really look like rejoicing. Since the Sanskrit has become a dead language, the religious part of the ceremony has become unintelligible, and every other part gives it the aspected of a great jubilee. Indeed, so much so that a stranger would be very likely to mistake the endless feasting and charity-giving to be intended as thanksgiving for the addition of a member to the human family rather than as mourning for the subtraction of one. But Lord Canning's *Shradhs* was in reality as in name a national *Shradh*. A few Talooqdars who did not receive in time the Circular fixing the day for the ceremony and a few others who did not consider the day for the important, but only the ceremony necessary, have fixed their own days for its performance. Excepting these few all the Talooqdars of the Province strictly observed the appointed mourning on the appointed day. Every Talooqdar assembled the poor of his neighbourhood, and invited his friends and relations, and, if he was a Hindoo, Brahmins, or if he was Mahomedan, the religious men of his own denomination, and told them the mournful occasion of their gathering, eulogized, briefly or at length the noble qualities of the deceased to honor whom that day had been appointed, appealed to their feelings of gratitude to pray for his soul, and bless his memory, and at last, fed them and made them presents in money.

Not only that. The entire Province observed on, Wednesday, last, in every sense of the phrase a holiday of national mourning. When we say the entire Province, our readers of the Station will be disposed to be sceptical, but we except Lucknow and one or two other of the great cities as about the only places in which the great demonstration of Wednesday passed off least demonstratively. The reason is so obvious that we would mention it only to guard against misapprehension. Lucknow, for instance, is a European city, governed socially as well as politically by Europeans. Lucknow is not the home of the Talooqdars. Lucknow sees the least of the Talooqdars, and in it their influence is *nil*. As Mr. Bright has epigrammatically and beautifully put it, the Nation lives in the cottage Oudh—and the Talooqdars are Oudh—lives in the country—not in Lucknow or in Fyzabad but in the great Mofussil. Not that there was no demonstration at Lucknow and the other cities. We are not yet in possession of details from the latter—when we are we will tell our readers—meanwhile we can state positively of Lucknow. At the Association premises many thousands of Hindoos and Mahomedans—for the Association is a Hindoo-Mahomedan body—were fed "from morn to noon, from noon to dewey eve," and many more thousand beggars received charity. From an early hour in the previous night commenced baking and cooking for the Mahomedans, and the rests on Wednesday morning was the spectacle of hills of bread and pillaw. The exclusive Hindoos would not eat food baked or cooked by strange hands, and they divided themselves into separate companies, and one or two of each company baked and cooked for the rest. We do not pretend that all who were fed on the occasion ever felt much interest in Lord Canning, but this we do say that with each mouthful all blessed the name of the man who even after death did good to his fellow creatures, and if Heaven is gained—as all Hindoos and Mahomedans believe it to be gained—by the blessings of one's fellow-creatures, Lord Canning, if he had done nothing in his life to merit it, will assuredly gain it by the ceremony which was performed by Oudh last Wednesday on his death.

LITERATURE.

A SIBERIAN EXILE.*

(From the Spectator, Sept. 6.)

THIS little book, written with all the charm of simple narrative, form parts of that collection of interesting publications about Russia which, for the last few years, have been issuing from the press of M. Francke at Leipzig. The author, Prince Obolenski, was one of that batch of Russian noblemen who were sent to Siberia for their complicity in the military revolt which happened at Petersburg on the accession to the throne of the Emperor Nicholas in 1825. There he remained for thirty years—working first in the mines of Nertschinsk, then in a prison at Tchita, afterwards employed in the Government factories at Petrofski, until in the end he was put as a settler at Jatanga, beyond Lake Baikal. Here he married a Siberian girl. In 1856 he was included in an amnesty given by the present Emperor, returned to Russia, and now lives with his wife and children at Kalouga. It is only over a portion of these thirty years that the narrative extends, which breaks off abruptly, and is evidently a mere fragment. So far as it goes, however, it offers the most interesting and lively account we have a Siberian detention.

It is well known that a secret society, founded by a few ardent young men, and partaking more or less of the nature of a Carbonaro association, existed in Russia during the last years of Alexander I., and led to the outbreak which took place on his death. Prince Obolenski was a members of this body, and with many of his comrades acted on the 14th December against his better sense, in deference to his oaths. "Like man others, I had assented with repugnance to the society," he says; "I will not speak of the chances of success; none of us reckoned thereon. Each hoped, perhaps, for some lucky circumstance, some unexpected assistance; but however probable defeat was, all felt themselves alike bound by their word given to the society." At the end of the day he found himself in a dungeon of the fortress, where he was kept in solitary confinement during six months while the High Court was engaged in trying him and his accomplices. Already, however, in the metropolis, and as it were under the Emperor's eye, the rigours of prison were secretly relieved by the friendly connivance of the gaolers. Indeed it causes astonishment to read the numerous tokens of sympathy which from the most unexpected sides reached the prisoners. It is evident that they were looked at as interesting victims in a good cause, by men who were holding high positions in the country.

After six months sentence was pronounced, five of the principal ringleaders were hanged, the others (amongst them Prince Obolenski) had their swords broken over their heads and their uniforms stripped off their backs in presence of the troops. Then they were silently marched back to prison, ignorant of what next might happen. On the evning of the 21st July the Prince received a common convict's jacket and was told to prepare for a journey. "Midnight had hardly struck when I was taken to the Commandant's house; I found there Alexander Jakoubovitch, dressed like myself. Then came Mouravief, ex-colonel of Hussars, and Davidof, retired officer in the Horse Guards. We pressed each other's hands in silence." Soon the door opened, and the Commandant of the fortress said at the top of his voice, "By order Emperor you are to be sent to Siberia *with irons round the feet*." These were immediately put on, and the prisoners thus led to their vehicles. As they went down, "a certain Major Podouchkin bent towards me, pressed my hand secretly, whispering, 'Take this; it is from your brother;" and I felt him slipping some money into my hand. As the *telega* containing Obolenski was about to start, Kozlof, aid-de-camp to Tatichtchef, Minister of War, and deputed to superintend the departure of the convicts, jumped up. "I knew him but little; yet he pressed me in his arms like a brother, and the tears in his eyes attested his profound emotion." On, on this sorry convoy went, "with the rapidity of lightning," always on, without any but the most indispensable halt, and without communication with any one. No person was allowed to approach the prisoners until the end of August, when they reached Irkutsk.

In the absence of the governor the prisoners presented themselves to his substitute, who received them kindly, "expressed to each the interest he took in his position," and then left them alone with a functionary by name Vakhrouchef, who during the interview had looked at them with evident sympathy." As soon as his superior had withdrawn, this man approached me and slipped to twenty-five roubles into my hand, saying, with a voice choked by emotion. 'Do not refuse: in God's name accept." The party remained only a few days at Irkutsk, during which they met with nothing but kindness. Then an order came for separation—Obolenski and Jakoubovitch being sent to the salt mines at Ousolié, while the other two went to the distilleries of Alexandrovski. "On reaching the salt mines, we were taken to the office, where we were stripped of all our money and had the log-house of a poor widow assigned us for a lodging. The director, Colonel Krion of, being absent, nothing was decided about, and we were left at liberty under inspection of the police, who mysteriously surrounded us at all times. After a fortnight the director arrived. The next day he made us come to him. The police kept everybody at a distance from his house, and, during our interview, not a soul was allowed to enter it. He received us, not only graciously, but with attentions which touched us deeply. After some civil speeches, our host gave quite a familiar turn to the conversation." Afterwards, we learnt that all the servants had been put out of doors to prevent any denunciation of the kindness with which we had been received. In dismissing us, the Colonel said he would set us a task merely for form's sake, and that we need not fear any molestation. "The next day a subaltern brought us two hatches belonging to the State, and told us that we were to be woodcutters, and that the spot would be shown us where we would have to fell a fixed lot of timber a-day, according to the regulations This was communicated in a loud voice, while in a whisper we were told that all we need do was to walk in the forest, for that our task would be made without us." The fear of exposing his benefactor to painful consequences made Obolenski, however, resolutely do his best to learn his new profession, and he became soon a skilful woodcutter.

Although communication with the outer world was strictly forbidden, the news reached Obolenski that another batch of his comrades, amongst them Prince Troubetzkoi, had reached Irkutsk, and soon after that the wife of the latter had also come. This lady, by extraordinary exertions, had wrung from the Emperor "the favour" of joining her husband in his exile. Obolenski was now seized with a violent desire to get into correspondence with these friends, in the hope of learning news of his family, and the adventure which enabled him to do so affords a glimpse into those mysterious associations of secret sects which are spread to an unknown extent all over Russia. In his daily resort to the forest, he had repeatedly observed a well-dressed individual, who would stop to look at him, greet him with marked sympathy, and seemed anxious to converse. At last, once they met alone, when the stranger addressed him solemnly in these words, "We have long been foretold your coming; which has been announced to us by the prophet Ezekiel. We are numerous: trust yourself to us: we will never give you up!" The stranger was a member of a sect called *Spirit Strivers*. "Will you engage to have a letter delivered at Irkutsk? I shall not be able to reward your trouble; I have not got a kopek," asked Obolenski. "Be at your ease," was the immediate answer; 'to-morrow at dusk I will meet you. Give me your letter; it will be delivered." And so it was. Thus about a year elapsed in comparative happiness, when, on the night of the 5th October, a subaltern interrupted the two friends in a game of chess with the order to start instantaneously for Irkutsk. Jakoubovitch could not be persuaded that this sudden summons was not in consequence of an amnesty. But the carriage did not stop in the town. It rolled on four versts beyond Irkutsk, until it reached a forbidding building surrounded by soldiers. Here the two convicts met two of their fellow Princes, Troubetzkoi and Volkousky. "It was only there that we learnt the goal of our wanderings—*we were sent to mines of Nertschinsk!*" The journey was to take place immediately; but just as the prisoners were preparing to move a painful scene occurred Princes Troubetzkoi—having learnt of her husband having been suddenly carried off from Irkutsk, had hastened after him. "We had already started, when I saw the Princess arrive on a car without springs, jump out, and call her husband, who in an instant leaped from his seat into his wife's arms. Long was that embrace and inundated with tears!" Thus they separated. The Princess did not then even know whither her husband went. No one would tell her the truth for a long while. When she learnt it, she and Princess Marie Volkousky beset the authorities with the prayer to be allowed to share their husbands' hard life. At last they were told they might do so if they would sign an engagement to submit to all the obligations imposed on convicts' wives. They were obliged to renounce all their right of birth, they were deprived of all communication with their relatives, they were to see their husbands only when and where it might please the authorities, and they were liable to menial duties, such as washing floors and the like services. On these conditions alone were these two high-spirited ladies allowed to join their husbands.

Meanwhile, Obolenski and his three comrades, after having been joined on the road by some other of their friends, journeyed on across Lake Baikal to the mine of Blagodatki, under the care of a Cossack guard, "who, like all good Russians, were disposed to render us every service." But once at the mine, the indulgent treatment which had hitherto mitigated the severity of judicial sentence came to an end. After inspection by the director, "who was tolerably coarse in his language," the party was divided into couples, and sent to work underground, under the guidance of a miner. However, they were allowed to enjoy each other's society and the comfort of lodging together, while they were still further cheered by the arrival of the two ladies, "who hired a wretched log-house about half a verst from us. It is impossible to enumerate all that we owed to them during the number of years they sacrificed themselves to the consolation of their husbands and ourselves. Sometimes they would improvise dishes, bringing them to us in secret. The days they were not allowed to have an interview with their husbands they still came as far as our barrack. We saw them at a distance, chairs would be given them, and so they seated themselves before our only window and conversed an hour with their husbands. With the thermometer down 30 degrees, these ladies, wrapped in furs, could sit there without moving until their limbs were stiff with cold." New vexations, however, aggravated the situation of these unhappy prisoners. A fresh overseer curtailed the liberty hitherto granted; so that after return from their day's task underground, the prisoners were to be confined within their dwelling, although the space was so low that they could not all stand upright, and the soldiers had orders to enjoin obedience by force. After a time, however, this cruel restriction was removed, but soon to be followed by other vexations. On holidays the prisoners had been allowed, under a guard, to roam about the woods and meadows watered by the Argoun; and Obolenski dwells on the delight which in spring-time they derived from beauty of the scenery. It now occurred to the tormenting ingenuity of the functionaries to turn the pleasure of breathing the air of day into pain. The prisoners were told that they should be relieved from underground labour, and employed in open-air work. The fact is, that in the mines they were not set to task-work; while even there the sympathies of the other convicts generally lightened their labour. These men, often criminals of low degree, surrounded these political victims with tender interest, and would combine amongs themselves to help them in their rough duties. Now, however, this assistance was forcibly defeated, and the prisoners were directed to carry to the washing-stand 30 buckets of ore a day—a task that was above the strength of several of them. "We were no longer tempted to ramble along the banks of the Argoun, for we were glad of rest such days as we were allowed to take it." A ray of hope seemed to dawn on the arrival of a new chief who, as colonel of a regiment, had been known to several amongst the prisoners. He expected them, spoke not roughly; but instead of alleviating, he painfully aggravated their condition. The very day of his inspection, the prisoners were led in a body to the 'smith's, and had iron rings riveted round their ankles! In this pitiable plight did these men—rebels indeed, yet rebels of a noble kind—continue for dreary years their melancholy course of life, with no other varieties beyond that of an occasional transfer from one penal establishment to another. It is hard to conceive a sadder object for contemplation than that of so forsaken, so utterly forlorn an existence; yet not one of these victims showed signs of weakness during so many years of galling trial. They bore the cruel lot, which by imprudence; they had brought on themselves, with unflinching nobleness, until the present Emperor humanely restored such as were alive to their homes. "The political character of the Society of Public Weal was obliterated, but the moral impression stamped on all its members had preserved itself without alteration, and laid the foundation of that mutual esteem and lofty feeling which pervaded the least of our relations . . . . Scattered in all the corners of Siberia, each of us maintained his individual dignity, and won the esteem of those with whom he had to deal."

† This heroic lady was of French extraction, being the daughter of Count Laval, an *emigre*, who settled in Russia. She had been married five years when her husband's catastrophe happened. Her union had been childless at Petersburg, but in Siberia she bore five children, one of whom is now *Duchesse de Morny*. As her children were growing up, Princess Troubetzkoi caused a petition to be submitted to the Emperor Nicholas that she might be allowed to have them educated in some large town in Russia. The Emperor's distinct reply to the petition was, "*The offspring of convicts, being themselves convicts, always know enough!*

* *Souvenirs d'un Exilé en Siberie* (Le Prince Eugéne Obolenski). Traduits du Russe par le Prince Augustus Galitzin. *Leipzig: Franck'sche Verlags-Handlung.* 1862.

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